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LORIMER VOTE PURCHASED BY 'JACKPOT' CASH

Senator Jones Gives Clear Account of the Gross Corruption in Illinois Covering Several Years

MONEY SUBSCRIBED TO BEAT HOPKINS

Corrupt Members Knew Just What Was Expected of Them Without Promise Being Made

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Illinois legislative "jackpot" which has received frequent mention in connection with the discussion in the senate on the questions of bribery attending the election of Senator Lorimer, was charged in that body today with responsibility for any corruption that may have occurred in connection with that event.

The speaker was Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington, the testifying to his high personal regard for the Illinois senator, took position against him on the ground that the "jackpot" fund had been used to purchase votes for him. Mr. Jones contended that the animating purpose behind the use of the "jackpot" in the senatorial election had been the defeat for reelection of the then Senator A. J. Hopkins, rather than the elevation of Lorimer to the senatorial office.

Discussing the "jackpot," Mr. Jones said:

"The committee finds that there was a 'jackpot' fund that was used for or against legislation. It has been in existence many years. It has become a well known appurtenance of the Illinois legislature."

This the senator thought, threw much light upon the testimony of the witnesses in the case who confessed that they were paid money after the election, but that no promise had been made to them before that they were to receive any money, and also that when they did receive the money they asked no questions.

The senator said:

"It was not necessary to promise any money, it was not necessary to ask why the money was paid."

"This was a part of the system. So, under this system it is doubtless true that if a number of members was indicted for bribery in connection with legislation he could say that he had not been promised a dollar to support or oppose such legislation and that he had not received any money in consideration of his vote there and that nothing had been said to him in regard to it. Under such conditions what would naturally happen? The men who were looking for money for any act of their legislative duties would flock around this 'jackpot' and around those handling it like vultures around a dead carcass. When they came to the fountain head there was a complete understanding as to the course of procedure without anything being said. All they had to do was to do as they were asked and then the reward would come in due time."

Surmising that the fund had been contributed from various undetermined sources, Mr. Jones said that its existence had been generally known and relied upon for certain lines of service in the legislature.

Coming then to the use of this money and possibility of additional funds in the senatorial contest the Washington senator brought Mr. Hopkins into the controversy, saying:

"There was bitter and determined opposition to Senator Hopkins. There was strong opposition to him in the republican ranks and it also appears that among the democrats there was a very intense hostility to him and that opposition had something behind it besides the personal opposition to the members of the legislature, and if there were interests outside the legislature that habitually

N. Y. SUN SAYS TAFT WILL NOT SIGN CONSTITUTION

(Special to the Review)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The New York Sun, under a Washington date line, to-day says that there is little doubt that the president will refuse to sign the Arizona constitution. Continuing, the Washington correspondent of the Sun says:

"There is practically no doubt here of the attitude of President Taft will assume toward the new Arizona constitution if ratified by the people. The president's speeches on the subject, his natural habit of mind, and especially his determined opposition to any measure designed to sap the foundations of the judiciary, make it apparent that he will refuse to sign the Arizona constitution, if it comes before him in its present form."

"The president himself is not expressing any opinion on the constitution, because it is a matter that is to be laid before him for action, and he apparently deems it improper to say anything that would interfere with a free expression of opinion by the people of Arizona."

"Mr. Taft's friends, however, make no concealment of the fact that the judiciary recall provision in the Arizona constitution is most distasteful to him, and that there is no chance of the document receiving his signature with this provision in it."

The Washington Herald today arraigns the recall provision of the Arizona constitution and says the well known attitude of the president to the recall provision precludes any possibility of his affixing his signature to the document.

ALL ABOARD FOR NEW AMENDMENT FORGET-ME-NOT MEADOW FOR LAWS OF MOSES

What Is the Feeling That One Has When Aviating? Roosevelt's Progressiveness In Surges Over Political Bounds and Covers Religion

What is the sensation one experiences in flying? No one who has been a passenger in an aeroplane, or airplane to use a general term, has ever been able to describe it. The aviators themselves say "Why, it is entirely natural." President Roosevelt rode in an airship and when he was asked to describe the sensation he answered that it was "Bully." That conveyed nothing as to the sensation and to date no one has ever succeeded in expressing the feeling one experiences in gambling over the meadows of the heavens.

There is an enquiring mind may have the opportunity of feeling the sensation themselves when Dider Mason, the clever little Frenchman, comes to Bisbee on February 12. His "Pegman," as he has named his giant machine, has a carrying capacity of four passengers and those who are willing to pay for the privilege may experience the sensation that no mortal has ever described. It is what the lark feels when he sings on a summer day as he skims over the meadow and it is what the silent eagle feels as he soars above the mountain tops. That is what it is, but what is that?

Orpheus was permitted to go to the underworld, into the darkness of the Valley of the Shadow, in order that he might bring his Eurydice back to the world of men, but only on the condition that he must not look back. His curiosity overcame him and he looked back and his Eurydice was lost forever. Such embargo the gods must have placed on those who fly through the air, for no one has ever told of the feeling which accompanies aviation. The ebullience of the animal spirits must be something like the effervescence of youth, but those who have tried it have had their throats filled with an inexpressible sensation and they could not tell who can translate the song of the lark?

WOMEN OF SEATTLE RECALL THE MAYOR
SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—Mayor Gill, elected mayor of Seattle last March by a plurality of 3,300 men, was recalled tonight for misconduct by a plurality estimated at 4,000, the women of the state of Washington having been enfranchised in the meantime, who, for the first time, yesterday, had been able to express themselves in municipal affairs.

HEIRESS JOINED IN MARRIAGE TO TITLE

Seventeen-Year-Old Vivien Gould Weds Lord Decies, 47 Years Old

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Miss Helen Vivian Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould, was united in marriage this afternoon, in the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Bartholomew, to John Graham Hope Horsley Beresford, fifth Baron Decies, a prominent officer of the British army and a member of a family that has been distinguished in England and Ireland for generations. It was the most costly wedding of the season and interest in it was widespread, for the bride is one of the richest of American heiresses, and the bridegroom, though not wealthy, is a man of unblemished record and universally popular alike in the British army and in English society.

The church edifice was guarded by many police officers, specially detailed to hold in check the immense crowd of spectators who began to gather as early as noon. As on previous occasions when American heiresses have bestowed themselves upon titled foreigners, the ceremony was witnessed by that select and exclusive body known as "society." The church was crowded to the doors by the social elect of America and many members of the English nobility. Following the ceremony at the church there was a reception at the Gould residence in Fifth avenue, where the guests were given an opportunity to view the wedding presents which were among the most numerous and costly ever given to an American bride.

Seldom have the church decorations been equalled in this city. The interior of the edifice was converted into a veritable conservatory or rare tropical foliage and vines. The walls were lined with rare palms, and vines were used to a large extent in decorating the arches and supporting columns. White callas studied the green of the chancel and huge baskets of fragrant blossoms were suspended in every panel space of the side walls.

The doors of the church were thrown open shortly before three o'clock, and while the guests arrived the church choir, half hidden behind a bank of flowers, rendered the opening selections of the elaborate musical program, accompanied by organ and violin. Meanwhile every seat in the large edifice was taken and people were standing at the back in the side aisles.

When the last strains of Handel's "Morning Hymn" had died away the watching spectators were rewarded with the sight of a score of little choir boys in white vestments marching in through a door at the left of the chancel. Behind them came Bishop Greer in full Episcopal costume, accompanied by Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's. Both churchmen are intimate friends of the Gould family and it was the especial wish of the bride that they perform the wedding ceremony.

When the bishop and rector had reached their places a hush fell over the large assembly as the bridal procession made its appearance. First came the ushers, eight in number. They were Earl Percy, Lord Camrose, Phoenix Ingraham, Monte Robinson, Anthony Drexel, Jr., Robin Gray, Robin H. Russell, and Frank W. Crowninshield.

Following the ushers were the bridesmaids in gowns of white chiffon over white satin, made with the high-waisted empire effect and trimmed with festoons of sea green satin. (Continued on Page 8.)

CAMERON FORCED TO SAY TAFT WILL NOT APPROVE

(Special to the Review)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Delegate Ralph Cameron today gave the following interview to the special correspondent of the Bisbee Daily Review:

"In response to innumerable requests contained in letters and telegrams as to the ultimate fate of Arizona's proposed constitution at the hands of the president and congress, in the event of its ratification, I consider it my duty, as the representative in congress of the people of Arizona, to make the following statement."

"Early in January I made it a point to see that the president, each individual member of the United States senate and house of representatives, as well as other officials in Washington, were supplied with a copy of the proposed constitution. In the time which has elapsed this document has been thoroughly studied by the persons mentioned, and after a careful canvass of the situation here I feel that in all justice I must convey to the people of Arizona the information that their constitution does not meet with that degree of approval which had been hoped for."

"After more than a month of careful and ceaseless investigation and inquiry, I can unhesitatingly say that if the constitution is ratified at the coming election, statehood for Arizona will be defeated for the present time. While this information may not be the most gratifying to Arizonans, the fact, nevertheless, remains that under the terms of the enabling act which we accepted with due appreciation, our constitution must be approved by congress and the president, and from my personal knowledge of the situation it is an assured fact that the required approval will not be given the constitution in its present form."

COPPER SUPPLY NO ONE TO BLAME WILL SHOW AN INCREASE FOR POSTLER KILLING

Prices Decline in Anticipation of the Producers' Report for January Two Probes in Frisco Yesterday Result in Application of Whitewash

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—At the close of an uncertain day on the exchange prices showed few important changes from the final quotations of yesterday. Heaviness in metal stocks, accompanied by a sharp decline of copper prices at London, presumably was due to expectations of an unfavorable monthly report from the producers association tomorrow. A large increase in supply is looked for, despite the understanding that production would be curtailed.

The forthcoming statement of the Steel corporation of January unfilled tonnage doubtless show a gain over the previous two months, as indicated by a recent statement. A better tone which prevailed in late trading was doubtless due in part to the belief that the Bank of England's discount rate might be lowered tomorrow.

The London market was generally dull. Mexicans heavy abroad on the extension of the revolutionary movement.

CONFERENCE TODAY

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—In a conference behind closed doors tomorrow morning, the democratic members of the legislature, the regulars and insurgents, will endeavor to settle the deadlock over the election of a United States senator, which eighteen joint ballots have failed to break. Friends of William F. Sheehan, the leading candidate, confidently predict his election as a result. The insurgents still insist he cannot win and will leave the room if an attempt to turn the meeting into a caucus.

HOUSE PASSES BILL

DES MOINES, Feb. 7.—The Iowa house passed the Oregon primary bill, 22 to 18. It is not effective in the present choice for a United States senator.

RYAN STILL IMPROVES

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The improvement in Archbishop Ryan's condition continued tonight.

JUAREZ BATTLE HUGE JOKE FOR EAGER THROG

Federals Advance, Both Sides Pop Away for 15 Minutes: Then Federals Run Like Rabbits

NOT NEAR ENOUGH TO INJURE EACH OTHER

Shades of Night Find Federals in Juarez Bull Ring and Rebels Eating Stolen Goats

EL PASO, Feb. 7.—The first battle at Juarez between federal troops and insurgents was exhibited today. "Exhibited" is the proper word for no one was hurt on either side and the exhibition was viewed by a thousand or more El Pasoans, who lined the bank of the Rio Grande on the American side, about three miles west of the city.

The exchange of missiles occupied fifteen minutes, during which about 200 shots were fired. According to Pascual Orozco, the leader of the insurgents, his men fired only fifty of these. He declared the federals got away so fast they were out of range before more could be fired at them.

Tonight the federals are behind the walls of Cathedral Guadalupe, the barracks and the bull ring at Juarez across the river from here. Orozco remains in possession of the position which he occupied at noon and held against federal advance. He declared in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent that he firmly intended to attack Juarez, but that he awaited the arrival of General Blanco with 250 men. He said he looked for the latter at any moment.

Orozco's present force in the vicinity of Juarez is probably 550. Of these, 320 were with him in the skirmish this afternoon. The federal force, by actual count, is 181, one hundred foot soldiers and the balance mounted infantry. They took with them no artillery and Orozco has none.

The insurgent leader and his men spent last night on the ranch known as Rancho Flores, usually occupied by a few horses and a herd of goats. The owner thereof innocently admitted today that "they got his goats." This bit of American slang proved true, for when the insurgent leaders camp was discovered later, the men were drowsy with eating much "near" mutton.

Orozco quit the ranch this afternoon and by moving through the deep arroyos which scar the desert everywhere, reached a new position on the hills along the river across from the smelter. Here the correspondents who had been on his trail since daybreak discovered him. He and six lieutenants met the visitors half way up the boulder-strewn mountainside.

He carried a rifle, like his men. He looked careworn, but determined. He was of no mind to betray his plans. He borrowed some ink for his fountain pen, also a writing tablet. He expressed a wish to visit El Paso and get a square meal.

His 320 men were scattered along the hills for three-quarters of a mile. Some of them had their horses on the other side of the range watering from the river. Some were leaving El Paso in an automobile coincident with the departure of the federals under Rabago gave them warning.

Making a trumpet with his hands, an El Pasoan shouted: "Get busy, the troops are coming."

This machine was quickly followed by scores of others, each with a load, many passengers being women. Others came on horseback, carriages, express wagons, hay racks, bicycles and hundreds by the street car line, which runs out to the smelter. Other hundreds, on foot arrived breathless, after it was all over, but an occasional "Viva Madero" echoed from the hills. The "Revolvers" had resumed their interrupted task of (Continued on Page 8.)